

# The Newport Mercury.

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NEWPORT. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1841.

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**THE NEWPORT MERCURY**  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY  
**Wm. & J. H. BARBER**  
No. 133, THAMES-STREET.

**TERMS**—Two Dollars per annum.  
Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements, except where an account is open, must be paid for previous to insertion.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Editors) until arrears are paid—Single papers to be had at the Office only, carriers not being allowed to dispose of them.

**COTTAGE BUILDING LOTS**  
And Real Estate, for Sale

SEVERAL very delightfully situated places of LAND, in the Southern part of the Town of Newport, near to the Narragansett Avenue and Bellevue street, which Land has been recently laid out in lots of 100 feet square, and will be sold in single lots, or in larger parcels, to suit purchasers.

The proximity of this property to the Town, and to the Beach and Ocean, (as well as its nearness to the contemplated New Hotel) makes the situation decidedly one of the most convenient, agreeable and interesting for Summer residences of any on Rhode Island.

There are also offered for Sale, about Forty Acres of Land, lying on both sides of Thames-street, south of the Coddington Factory.

A map of the whole can be seen at the Newport Exchange Bank, and terms of Sale made known on application there, or R. K. RANDOLPH, Esq.  
Newport, August 7, 1841—4w.

**New Book of Instrumental Music.**

**MUSICIAN'S COMPANION**, containing 18 complete sets of Collocations, 85 hornpipes, 6 country dances, several marches, quick steps, waltzes, songs, &c. in all about 300 pieces, several of which are in three parts, for the violin, bass viol, clarinet, lute, &c. also, several new and popular tunes arranged in 6 or 8 parts, for bands—about 100 of the above pieces are original, or first time printed. This immense Collection is now for sale at the low price of \$1 50 cts. at the Book-store of  
W. A. BARBER,  
No. 140, THAMES-ST.  
Aug. 14.

**FOR SALE.**

A very pleasantly situated and valuable FARM, lying on the East side of this Island, and 4 1/2 miles from Newport, being partly in Middletown and partly in Portsmouth, containing about 110 acres of excellent Land; it is well fenced with stone wall.—The Farm has on it a double two story dwelling house, a good wash room, chaise and milk house, crib & grain house, and a large double barn; all the above buildings are in good repair—there is also a well of good soft water, and a water grist mill that will rent for \$60 per year, and is in excellent grinding order.—There is also a large full grown greenling orchard, and a young orchard; both orchards are in full bearing of fruit.—The Farm will be sold on reasonable terms as to price & credit, and any one wishing to secure an independence for life, will do well to purchase—it is seldom such a Farm is offered for sale on this Island. For further information and terms, apply to  
**ROBINSON POTTER.**  
Newport, Sept. 4, 1841.

**FOR SALE**

FROM 70 to 75 Acres of good LAND lying in Middletown, on the east side of the Island, 4 1/2 miles from Newport, running from the Road to the river, being the land bought of the heirs of Darius Dennis, and a part of the Holmes Farm. The above Land will be sold on reasonable terms. For further information, apply to  
**ROBINSON POTTER.**  
Newport, Sept. 4.

**TO LET,**  
And Possession given in October.

**THE DR. MANN HOUSE**, situated in Broad-street—A good Garden, and about five acres of Land attached.—The premises are well arranged for Carriages and horses. Those wishing such a situation, will please call on E. W. LAWTON, or to the Subscriber, the present occupant.  
H. T. IRISH.  
Newport, July 10.

**NEW GOODS,**  
AT THE

**New Cheap Store,**  
Received This Day,  
At No. 132, by  
**J. M. COOK & Co.**  
Newport, July 24.

**PAPER-HANGINGS**  
Cheaper than Ever!!

**M. FREEBORN** will sell **PAPER-HANGINGS** cheaper than any ever offered for sale in this Town.

Those in want of the article are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, consisting of 4000 Rolls of new and elegant patterns, from 100 to 12 1/2 cts. Also, Borders, chimney board paper, and Band boxes.—Just received at No. 22 Broad-Street.  
Newport, March 27.

**NEW PRINTS.**  
NEW Fall Prints just received by  
**H. SESSIONS.**  
September 4

**REMOVAL.**

**THOMAS T. SHEFFIELD.**

Respectfully informs his Old Friends, and Customers in Town and country, THAT he has removed to the commodious Store formerly occupied by Sheffield & Bell, 4 doors south of his late location, where he has for sale every article in the **Grocery Line**, (with the exception of intoxicating Liquors)—as low as can be purchased elsewhere of equal quality—and delivered free of expense in any part of the Town.

He has **OIL**—Sperm at \$1 20 cts. warranted pure; and Whale at 50 cts. almost as white as water;—Brown Havana Sugar, 12 1/2 lbs for \$1—and other articles in proportion.

During the Summer season, he will be constantly supplied from the best Dairy's on the Island, with good fresh Butter, &c. Without undertaking to puff his articles, he will merely invite his friends to call and satisfy themselves, which he believes they will not fail to do, on inspection.  
Newport, April 3, 1841.

**RHODE ISLAND COAL.**

THE attention of the inhabitants of this town, is respectfully called to the using of Coal from the mines at the North end of this Island. A load of this Coal was landed on Wednesday at Stevens' Wharf—it is much handsomer than any before sent to market, and will no doubt give satisfaction to all who may give it a fair trial.

The price will be \$3.00 for a ton of 2240 lbs. in the lump—delivered at any part of the town.  
The subscribers have a contract for a limited quantity of this Coal, and would recommend to all who will be likely to want it, that they hand up their orders as soon as possible, that we may judge of the quantity that may be required to be brought to this town for the approaching winter—as the mines being new, it is uncertain about depending on a positive supply through the winter.

**WM. C. COZZENS, & Co.**  
September 4, 1841.

**FEATHERS; BEDS.**  
Mattresses and Cushions.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the firm of  
**W. F. & J. BARBER.**

Have taken the Store No. 107, Thames street, recently occupied by Milton Hall where they intend keeping a good assortment of the above articles, together with Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Wash-stands, &c. Also, a variety of articles in the furnishing line. Those wishing to purchase, will please call and examine for themselves.

Bed, Mattresses and Cushions, of any description, and manufactured at short notice as cheap as in this State, of equal quality of material & workmanship.

Having purchased the patent feather dressing machine, they will attend to the cleaning of old feathers. Beds taken and returned to any part of the town on the days of dressing.

Mattresses & Cushions re-manufactured.  
**WILLIAM F. BARBER,**  
**ALFRED BARBER.**  
Newport, May 29, 1841.

**TO LET.**

And Possession given immediately.

**THE HOUSE** in Clarke street, formerly occupied by Mrs. S. Vinson.—Apply to  
**GEORGE G. KING.**  
May 1.

**J. M. SHERMAN**  
TAILOR,  
No. 153, THAMES-STREET.

HAS just received, and offers for sale cheap, a well assorted variety of **New Spring GOODS.**  
The Public are invited to examine them  
Newport, April 3.

**Encourage Home Manufacture.**  
**STOVES.**

FOR burning WOOD or COAL, manufactured at the Newport Foundry, which for convenience or economy are not surpassed by any Cooking stove in the market, for sale by

**WM. BROWNELL,**  
next South of the Post Office.  
N. B.—The Public are invited to call and examine for themselves.  
Newport, Sept. 12.

**NOTICE.**

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE having after much careful deliberation, resolved upon a change in the method of furnishing the Public Schools with Books and Stationery, publish the following Bye-Laws in reference thereto, for the information of all who are interested; whereby it will be seen that for a contribution, by each scholar, of a fraction less than one cent a week, all Primary scholars will be furnished with the books required for their class and all those whose studies include writing, arithmetic and the higher branches, for a fraction less than two cents per week, an amount so small that it is certainly within the reach of every individual, and which the committee hope will be cheerfully paid by all. The first Quarterly payment due this week and may be paid to the Teachers.

Bye-Laws relative to furnishing the Public Schools in Newport with Books and Stationery.

WHEREAS, the present manner of supplying the Public Schools with Books and Stationery has proved unequal in its operation, many individuals having paid who could ill afford it and many more who are fully able refusing to pay at all, causing the town much expense, and the School Committee much labor and trouble, and consequently producing dissatisfaction among all parties, it is therefore Voted and resolved:—

That from and after the commencement of the first term in each school, after the date hereof, a Quarterly contribution of twelve and a half cents be required of every primary scholar, and of 25 cents of every scholar who has advanced beyond the branches of education taught in the primary schools, which contribution shall entitle each scholar who punctually pays the same at the commencement of each quarter, to all the books and stationery which his or her class may require, so long as the scholar may continue in school, and no longer, except those scholars who may continue in school at least four terms and shall distinguish themselves during that time by punctual attendance, orderly conduct and proficiency in their studies; to such the books shall be given when they leave school.

Voted, That the books of those scholars which have been paid for by themselves, shall be carefully appraised, and said scholars shall be exempt from the quarterly contribution until it shall amount to as much as their books; after which they must contribute the same as other scholars do, and their books become the property of the school. Provided, however, that those who prefer to furnish their own books shall be allowed so to do without paying said quarterly contribution, so long as they may furnish seasonably a full supply of such books as the studies of their class may require. Scholars who enter during a quarter before the expiration of the first half of it must pay the contribution for the whole quarter, at the time and entrance, if they enter at any time after the expiration of the first half, they must pay one-half.—Those scholars who do not pay this small contribution punctually, shall be dismissed from the school until the same be paid, and then shall be entitled to readmission only in the course of regular succession with other applicants.

Voted, That all the teachers are hereby strictly enjoined and required to assist in carrying this arrangement into effect, by giving the necessary explanation to the scholars under their charge, by using their endeavors to collect the money, and by reporting the delinquents to the first weekly sitting of the committee after the commencement of a quarter, and all teachers will be considered personally responsible for the dues of those who remain in school without payment, after the second week of each quarter, except in such cases of extreme indigence as may induce the Committee to remit the payment.  
Newport, August 23, 1841.

**FOR SALE,**  
THE Dwelling-House and Lot of Land, pleasantly situated on Thames and corner of Bridge streets, and now occupied by Capt. Wm. Messer, and formerly the residence of Mrs. F. Woodman.—It has a large Garden, a store house, and a never failing well of water. For further particulars, enquire of  
**JOHN STEVENS.**  
Newport, March 6.

**NEW GOODS**  
Will be opened this Day, at  
**H. SESSIONS.**

AMONG WHICH ARE:—  
**RICH** wide SILKS; Ch. in a small plaid do.; satin La Vantine; Satin Puck; silk Mantles and shawls; plain mousline de laine do.; plain tulle do.; French Lawns and Prints; cambrie Gingham; Scotch do.; silk black and white Hose; super hosiery gloves; silk and mohair do.; Wrists; double green lace; Swiss Muslins; breathable do. &c.  
Newport, June 12.

**New Goods.**

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has now on hand a large supply of

**Cheap Dry Goods,**  
Which he now offers at very reduced prices, consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, of the latest importations; Sattinets, Vestings, gambrin, mole-skin, &c.—Also, A large quantity of French, English and American Prints; Mousline de laines, very cheap; linen table cloths; Irish linens, birdseye diapers, linens, silk and cotton gloves, Scotch gingham, Edinburgh shawls, and a large assortment of Hosiery.—Also, 3 or 4 pieces extra super MERINOES, for gentlemen's summer coats, for sale very low.  
**JAMES PHILLIPS,**  
June 5. No. 139, THAMES-ST.

**REMOVAL.**  
**JOHN N. POTTER.**

Inform his Customers, and the Public

THAT he has removed his Stock of Goods to No. 112 1/2 THAMES Street, two doors north of Church street, where he is This Day Opening, a new and complete assortment of **Boots & Shoes.**  
Of every description, suitable for the Spring and Summer seasons.—He will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with their patronage.  
Newport, April 10.

**Law in relation to Dogs.**

At a special Town Council held Newport, September 1, 1841.

BE IT ORDAINED, That Every owner of a dog or dogs, who shall suffer his or her dog or dogs, to go in any of the streets or highways of the town of Newport, after these ordinances shall go into effect, shall be subject to a penalty of \$5 for each and every offence, and the head of the family in which any dog, or dogs shall be harboured, shall be deemed to be the owner of said dog or dogs.

Be it further Ordained, That Henry Taggart or whoever this Council may from time to time appoint for that purpose, be and he is hereby appointed to cause to be killed, every dog that may be found in any of the streets or highways within the limits of this town, and he is hereby authorized to employ a person, or persons to assist him in said duty, and that he be allowed one dollar per head for every dog killed and buried by him or his assistants, the same to be paid out of the Town Treasury of this town.

Be it further Ordained, That each and every citizen of this town, be, and they are hereby empowered to kill any dog, or dog, found in any of the streets or highways of this town, and that whoever may so kill any dog, or dogs, found in said streets or highways, shall be allowed the same compensation for each and every dog so killed on producing satisfactory proof to this Council, of the killing and burying of said dog, or dogs, the same to be paid out of the Town Treasury as aforesaid.

Be it further Ordained, That every owner of a dog, or dogs, shall within three weeks from and after passing these ordinances cause his or her dog, or dogs, to be registered in the Town Clerk's Office of this town, and that the Town Clerk procure a book for that purpose, and said clerk shall be allowed ten cents for each dog registered, to be paid by the person causing said registry to be made, and that all persons owning a dog, or dogs, in this town, who shall neglect to register the same as aforesaid once in every year, shall be subject to a penalty of \$5.

It is further Ordained, That it shall be the duty of said Henry Taggart, or whoever the Council may from time to time appoint as aforesaid, to complain of all violations of these ordinances, and that the penalties for the violation of any of these ordinances, be recovered by action of debt or complaint, in the name of the Town Treasurer of this town, for the use of the town, before the Court of Justices in said town.

It is further Ordained, That these Ordinances go into effect on and after Wednesday next the 15th of September, instant, and that all former laws passed by this Council in relation to Dogs, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Ordered, That the foregoing ordinances be published in all the newspapers printed in this town.  
A True copy—Attest,  
**B. B. HOWLAND, Council Clerk.**

**FOR SALE.**  
The Dumping Farm (so called) on Jamestown, containing about 194 acres of land, very pleasantly situated, and so well known to require a more extended description.—For further particulars and terms, which will be liberal apply to **GEORGE KNOWLES, Esq. Jams. town** or to the subscriber.

**BENJ. MUMFORD, Assignee**  
Newport, July 31, 1841.

**PRESIDENT TYLER'S**  
SECOND VETO MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

It is with extreme regret I feel myself constrained by the duty faithfully to execute the office of the President of the United States, and to do the best of my ability "to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the U. States" to return to that House in which it originated, the Bill "to provide for the better collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue by means of a corporation to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States" with my written objections.

In my message sent to the Senate on the 16th day of August last, returning the Bill "to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the U. States," I distinctly declared that my own opinion has been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise of the power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union, and entertaining that opinion, my main opinion was based upon the highest moral and religious obligations of conscience and the Constitution.

I readily admit, that, whilst the qualified Veto with which the Chief Magistrate is invested, should be regarded, and was intended by the wise men who made it a part of the Constitution, as a great conservative principle of our system, without the exercise of which, on important occasions, a mere representative majority might urge the government, in its legislation beyond the limits fixed by its framers or might exert its powers too hastily or oppressively, yet it is a power which ought to be most cautiously exerted, and perhaps never, except in a case eminently involving the public interest, or one in which the oath of the President, acting under his convictions both mental and moral, imperiously require its exercise.—In such a case he has no alternative.—He must either exert the negative power entrusted to him by the Constitution chiefly for its own preservation, protection and defence, or commit an act of gross moral turpitude. Mere regard to the will of a majority, must not, in a constitutional Republic like ours, control this sacred and solemn duty of a sworn officer.

The constitution itself I regard and cherish as the embodied and written will of the whole people of the United States. It is their fixed and fundamental law, which they unanimously prescribe to the public functionaries, their mere trustees and servants. This their will, and the law which they have given us as the rule of our action, has no guard, no guarantee of preservation, protection and defence, but the oath which it prescribes to public officers, the sanctity with which they shall religiously observe those oaths, and the patriotism with which the people shall shield it by their own sovereignty, which has made the constitution supreme. It must be exerted against the will of a mere representative majority or not at all. It is alone in pursuance of that will that any measure can ever reach the President; and to say that because a majority in Congress have passed a bill, the President should therefore sanction it, is to abrogate the power altogether, and to render its insertion in the constitution a work of absolute supererogation. The duty is to guard the fundamental will of the people themselves from—in this case I admit unconstitutional—change or infraction by a majority in Congress; and in that light alone do I regard the constitutional duty which I now most reluctantly discharge.

Is this bill, now presented for my approval or disapproval, such a bill as I have already declared could not receive my sanction? Is it such a bill as calls for the exercise of the negative power under the Constitution? Does it violate the Constitution by creating a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union? Its title, in the first place, describes its general character. It is "An act to provide for the better collection, safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenue by means of a Corporation, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States." In style, then, it is plainly national in its character. Its powers, functions, and duties, are those that pertain to the collecting, keeping, and disbursing the public revenue. The means by which these are to be exercised, is a Corporation, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States. It is a corporation created by the Congress of the United States, in its character of a national legislature for the whole Union, to perform the fiscal purposes, meet the fiscal wants and exigencies, supply the fiscal uses, and exert the fiscal agencies of the Treasury of the United States.

Such is its own description of itself. Do its provisions contradict its own title? They do not. It is true, that by its first section it provides that it shall be established in the District of Columbia, but the amount of its capital—the manner in which its stock is to be subscribed for

and held—the persons and bodies corporate and politic by whom this stock may held—the appointment of its directors, and their powers and duties—its fundamental articles, especially that to establish agencies in any part of the Union—the corporate powers & business of such agencies—the prohibition of Congress to establish any other corporation, with similar powers, for twenty years, with express reservation, in the same clause, to modify or create any bank for the District of Columbia so that the aggregate capital shall not exceed five millions—without enumerating other features which are equally distinctive and characteristic—clearly show that it cannot be regarded as other than a Bank of the United States, with powers seemingly more limited than have heretofore been granted by such an institution. It operates *per se* over the Union, by virtue of the unaided, and, in my view, assumed authority of Congress as a national legislature, as distinguished from a Bank created by Congress for the District of Columbia, as the local legislature of the District. Every U. S. Bank heretofore created has had power to deal in bills of exchange as well as local discounts. Do it were trading privileges conferred and both exercised by virtue of the aforesaid power of Congress, over the whole Union. The question of power remains unchanged without reference to the extent of privilege granted. If this proposed corporation is to be regarded as a local Bank of the District of Columbia, invested by Congress with general powers to operate over the Union, it is obviously to still stronger objections. It assumes that Congress may invest a local institution with general or national powers. With the same propriety that it may do this in regard to a Bank of the District of Columbia, it may as to a State Bank. Yet, who can indulge the idea that this Government can rightfully by making a State Bank its fiscal agent, invest it with the absolute and unqualified powers conferred by this bill? When I come to look to the details of the Bill, they do not recommend it strongly to my adoption. A brief notice of some of its provisions will suffice:

First. It may justify substantially a system of discounts of the most objectionable character. It is to deal in bills of exchange drawn in one state and payable in another, without any restraint.—The bill of exchange may have an unlimited term to run, and its renewability is not where guarded against. It may, in fact, assume the most objectionable form of accommodation. It is not required to rest on any actual, real or substantial exchange basis. A drawer in one place becomes the acceptor in another, and so in turn the acceptor may become the drawer upon a mutual understanding.—It may at the same time indulge in mere local discounts under the name of bills of exchange. A bill drawn at Philadelphia on Camden, New Jersey—at New York on a border town in New Jersey—at Cincinnati on Newport, Kentucky, not multiply other examples, might, for anything in this bill to restrain it, become a mere matter of local accommodation.—Cities thus relatively situated, would possess advantages over cities otherwise situated, of so decided a character as most justly to excite dissatisfaction.

Second. There is no limit prescribed to the premium in the purchase of bills of exchange, thereby correcting none of the evils under which the community now labors, and operating most injuriously upon the agricultural States, in which the unequities in the rates of exchange are most severely felt. Nor are these the only consequences; a resumption of specie payments by the banks of those States would be liable to indefinite postponement—for, as the operation of the agencies of the interior would chiefly consist in selling bills of exchange, and the purchases could only be made in specie or the notes of banks paying specie, the State banks would either have to continue with their doors closed, or exist at the mercy of this national monopoly of brokerage. Nor can it be passed over without remark, that whilst the District of Columbia is made the seat of the principal bank, its citizens are excluded from all participation in any benefit it might afford, by a positive prohibition on the bank from all discounting within the District.

These are some of the objections which prominently exist against the details of the bill, others might be urged of much force—but it would be unprofitable to dwell upon them. Suffice it to add, that this charter is designed to continue for twenty years without a competitor—that the defects to which I have alluded, being founded in the fundamental law of the corporation, are irrevocable—and that if the objections be well founded it would be over-hazardous to pass the bill into a law.  
In conclusion, I take leave most respectfully to say, that I have felt the most anxious solicitude to meet the wishes of Congress in the adoption of a Fiscal Agent which, avoiding all constitutional objections, should harmonize conflicting



opinions. Actuated by this feeling, I have been ready to yield much in a spirit of conciliation, to the opinion of others. And it is with great pain that I now feel compelled to differ from Congress a second time in the same session. At the commencement of this session, inclined from choice to defer to the legislative will, I submitted to Congress the propriety of adopting a Fiscal Agent, which, without violating the Constitution, would separate the public money from the Executive control, perform the operations of the Treasury without being burdensome to the people, or inconvenient, or expensive to the Government. It is deeply to be regretted, that this Department of the Government cannot, upon constitutional grounds, co-operate with the Legislative Department in this last measure proposed to attain these desirable objects. Owing to the brief space between the period of the death of my lamented predecessor and my own installation into office, I was, in fact, not left time to prepare and submit a definite recommendation of my own, in my regular message; and since, my mind has been wholly occupied in a most anxious attempt to conform my action to the legislative will. In this communication, I am confined by the Constitution to my objections, simply to this bill, but the period of the regular session will soon arrive, when it will be my duty, under another clause of the Constitution, "to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as I shall judge necessary and expedient."

And most respectfully submit, in a spirit of harmony, whether the present differences of opinion should be pressed further at this time, and whether the peculiarity of my situation does not entitle me to a postponement of this subject to a more auspicious period for deliberation. The two Houses of Congress have distinguished themselves at this extraordinary session by the performance of an immense mass of labor at season very unfavorable, both to health and action; and have passed many laws, which I trust will prove highly beneficial to the interests of the country, and fully answer its just expectations.

It has been my good fortune & pleasure to concur with them in all measures, except this. And why should our difference on this alone be pushed to extremes?—It is my anxious desire that it should not be. I too have been burdened, with extraordinary labors of late, and I sincerely desire time for deep and deliberate reflection, on this the greatest difficulty of my administration. May we not now pause, until a more favorable time, when, with the most anxious hope that the Executive and Congress may cordially unite, some measure of finance may be deliberately adopted promotive of the good of our common country.

I will take this occasion to declare that the conclusions to which I have brought myself, are those of a settled conviction, founded, in my opinion, on just views of the Constitution. That in arriving at it, I have been actuated by no other motive or desire, than to uphold the institutions of the country, as they have come down to us from the hands of our God-like ancestors—and that I shall esteem my efforts to sustain them, even though I perish, more honorable than to win the applause of men by a sacrifice of my duty and my conscience.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, Sept. 9, 1841.

## Twenty-Seventh Congress.

### FIRST SESSION.

**SENATE, THURSDAY, Sept. 9.**—A communication was received from the Treasury Department, in compliance with a resolution of Mr. Sevier calling for a list of the funds, legacies, or trusts that had been invested in State stocks.—The amount now invested in stocks of the States of Arkansas, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio, is—for the Smithsonian Institution \$620,000, and for the Indian tribes \$1,795,325.

Mr. Benton submitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the annual product of the taxes laid on notes and Bills of Exchange from the year 1813 up to the year 1817.

Mr. Tappan moved to take up his resolution for the adjournment of Congress, but failed.

The Senate, without transacting any business, went into Executive session at about 12 o'clock.

**HOUSE.**—The amendments to the Revenue Bill were again considered.—The votes exempting salt, sugar, and cotton from the duty of 20 per cent, were reconsidered and the same revised.

The Senate amendment providing that no duty higher than 20 per centum ad valorem shall be levied on any article hereafter imported, was stricken out, and the following inserted:—Provided that nothing herein shall in any wise effect the distribution of the proceeds of public lands, as provided for at the present session.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Diplomatic Bill, and the Senate amendment striking out the appropriation for a Charge at Naples, was discussed at length and finally disagreed to.

The House galleries were crowded from an early hour, in anticipation of the veto. At 12 o'clock it came and was read, and was attentively listened to by all.

On the motion of Mr. Morrow, of Ohio, it was ordered to be spread on the journal and printed, and 12 o'clock to-morrow appointed for its consideration.

The Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was then again taken up, and the discussion on the expediency of different missions was continued. Mr. Stanley made some remarks on Mr. Wise's course his consistency, &c. and some taunting things were also said, perhaps on both sides.—Mr. Wise passed over to the seat of Mr. Stanley, where, after some conversation that attracted notice, from its excitement, the two gentlemen were soon observed to be in close conflict. Mr. W struck Mr. Stanley, and Mr. S. returned the blows with interest, and would have put Mr. Wise down, if he had not been interfered with. Half of the House immediately interfered with a great clamor, jumping up on the desks, and vociferating "order." One member mounted a desk & called upon the Chair to interfere, but his words were scarcely spoken, when he was pulled off from his stand.

Twenty members, at least, were engaged during the conflict. They seized each other by the throat, under the greatest excitement. The Chairman (Mr. Mason, of Ohio) left the Chair, and the Speaker took it, and threatened away with little effect. Many members made efforts to restore order; at length the House was quieted.

Mr. Wise then rose and apologized to the House for his part in the matter—saying he had been led, in the heat of the passion, to violate the dignity of the House, and submitting himself to any punishment that the House might deem fit.

Mr. Stanley rose, he said, not to make any apology. If he had committed any breach of the dignity of the House he would resign or submit to punishment.—The gentleman from Virginia had come to his seat, not to remonstrate, as he had said, but to *scold*—as he was in the habit of doing to all who differed from the "noble Virginian." The gentleman from Virginia "warned" him not to repeat this or that. He told the gentleman that he wanted none of his warning. Mr. Wise asked him to step out of the House with him, and Mr. S. replied, "go your own way, I will have nothing to do with you." Mr. Wise then said, "you are beneath my contempt;" to which the reply was, *you are a liar*. Mr. Wise then struck at him, but the blow was, in part, evaded, and chafed the skin a little. Mr. Stanley then struck at his adversary, and, said he, I would have punished him as he deserved, but for the interference of the House.

A committee of seven were appointed to look into the matter.

The Diplomatic Bill was then finally passed,—when the House adjourned.

**SENATE, FRIDAY, Sept. 10.**—The bill from the House of Representatives were laid before the Senate, among them the Bill making appropriations for the Diplomatic Agents.

The important amendment in relation to the Charge at Naples was insisted upon by the House, and Mr. Rives, as chairman of the committee of Foreign Relations, moved that the Senate should recede.

Mr. Clay reported that the Committee of Conferences on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses in relation to an amendment to the Revenue Bill, had agreed to insert in the bill the following proviso: *Provided*, That if, in virtue of this section, any duties exceeding the rate of 20 per centum, ad valorem, shall be levied prior to the 30th of June, 1842, the same shall not in any wise affect the disposition of the proceeds of the public lands, as provided for by an act passed at the present session of Congress:

And provided, further, That no duty higher than twenty per centum, ad valorem, in virtue of said section, shall be levied & paid on any manufactured article.

After some time spent in the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

**HOUSE.**—The special committee appointed to inquire into the fracas between Messrs. Wise and Stanley, made a report, censuring Mr. Wise.

The debate upon this Report threatened for a time to be more acrimonious than that which led to the quarrel. The debate continued through the day, and for the reason that the House had no other business.

**SENATE, SATURDAY, Sept. 11.**—The Secretary of the Treasury laid before the Senate a report in answer to a resolution of the Senate, calling for information as to the amount of money due from the Bank of the United States to the General Government. The Secretary states the amount to be \$39,600. The report was ordered to be printed.

The resolution from the House to adjourn on Monday, at 11 o'clock, was agreed to, after striking out the hour, so as to leave all day Monday—if needed—for Executive session.

Mr. Preston was anxious that Congress should not adjourn until some provision were made for regulating the custody of the public moneys. All parties seemed, however, too anxious to adjourn, and after debate, Mr. Preston withdrew his opposition, and the Senate then went into Executive session.

**HOUSE.**—Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, rose and stated, that the quarrel between Mr. Wise and Mr. Stanley, had been a just through the interference of friends.

Mr. Barnard addressed an inquiry to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs relative to a bill to give the act relative to the preservation of neutrality. Mr. Cushing replied that no bill to that effect had been referred to the Committee. The subject had been formerly discussed in the Committee, and they had come to the conclusion that there was no immediate exigency, within their knowledge, requiring legislation upon it.

Attempts were made by different members to introduce resolutions, among which were two proposing amendments to the Constitution, but the House refused to suspend the rules to authorize them to be offered.

At 12 o'clock the special order, on the Veto Message, was called up by Mr. Boutwell, who addressed the House, not on the message or the bill, but on his own position, and in reply to the speech of Mr. Cushing, made some days ago. Before he had concluded he was interrupted by the expiration of the hour, and was followed by Mr. Gilmer, in defence of the President. He was followed by Mr. Bots in explanation, by Mr. Profit in an eulogy on the President, by Mr. Mason and Mr. Jones, and by Mr. Thompson of Indiana.

The previous question being moved and seconded, the main question on reconsideration of the bill, whether the same should pass notwithstanding the objections of the President, was then taken, to carry which a majority of two-thirds is required. The result was as follows:

Yeas 103, Nays 80—so the vote required by the Constitution, of two-thirds, not having been obtained, the bill was rejected.

Some further proceedings on other bills were had, and at 7 o'clock the House adjourned.

**SENATE, MONDAY, Sept. 15.**—On motion of Mr. Benton, the resolution of Mr. Bayard relative to the Expunging Resolutions, was postponed to the next session.

The Senate then went into an Executive session, and after sitting until after 11 o'clock at night, and conferring the new Cabinet nominations, foreign Ministers, &c. the session was then closed.

**HOUSE.**—A great number of resolutions were offered, but were uniformly postponed, or rejected.

The House took a recess until 3 p. m. and at ten minutes past 6, the House adjourned sine die.

## COMPLETE LIST OF ACTS.

Passed at the Extra Session of the 27th Congress.

An act making appropriations for the present session of Congress.

An act authorizing a loan not exceeding the sum of \$12,000,000.

An act for the relief of Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late President of the U. States.

An act making appropriation for the pay, subsistence &c. of a home squadron.

An act making further provision for the maintenance of pauper lunatics in the District of Columbia.

An act to revive and continue in force for 10 years an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Mechanic Relief Society of Alexandria."

An act to repeal the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," and to provide for the punishment of embezzlers of public money and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the payment of Navy pensions.

An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the U. States.

An act further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

An act to authorize the recovery of fines and forfeitures incurred under the charter, laws and ordinances of George town, before justices of the peace.

An act to revive and extend the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia.

An act in addition to an act entitled "An act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic."

An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, and the acts amending the same.

An act making an appropriation for the funeral expenses of William H. Harrison deceased, late President of the United States.

An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights.

An act making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance, and for preventing & suppressing Indian hostilities.

An act to provide for placing Greenough's statue of Washington in the rotunda of the Capital, and for expence therein mentioned.

An act authorizing the transmission of letters and packets to and from Mrs. Harrison free of postage.

An act to make appropriations for the Post Office Department.

An act making an appropriation for the purchase of naval ordnance and ordnance stores, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for out fits and salaries of diplomatic agents, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for repairing the Potomac bridge.

An act relating to duties and drawbacks.

An act to repeal a part of the sixth section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1833, and for other purposes," passed July 7, 1833.

## JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution relating to the light boats now stationed at Sandy Hook and Bartlett's Reef.

A resolution for the distribution of

seven hundred copies of the Digest of Patents.

A resolution to provide for the distribution of the printed returns of the sixth census.

A resolution in relation to the purchase of domestic water rated hemp for the use of the United States Navy.

Joint resolutions making it the duty of the Attorney General to examine into the titles of the lands or sites for the purpose of erecting thereon armories and other public works and buildings, and for other purposes.

**LATE AND INTERESTING FROM FLORIDA.**—Advices of a highly interesting character were received at the Department of War, on Saturday last, from Colonel Worth, commanding the Florida Army, to the 31st ultimo, inclusive. The Colonel announces the surrender of the remnant of Coconochie's people, the seizure of the Chief Hostipaka, with fifteen of his chiefs and warriors, and the promised surrender of all his people, amounting to 320 more, on the 11th of this month, the day of the arrival of the despatch at general headquarters. Reports are also transmitted of the recent expedition in the everglades, conducted by Captain Burke, 3d Artillery, and Lieut. Rogers, of the Navy, and of a successful operation, under Lieut. Anderson, 2d Infantry, in which he captured several Indians, an abstract of which reports will be given hereafter.

The Colonel gives assurances that there are not more than ten Indians on the east side of John's river; that the everglades are abandoned by them as no longer a safe retreat, that the Creeks and Tallahassee, in the northern part of the territory, were to meet him on the 7th inst.; and that the scattered families on the Wacassas had been so much disturbed by Captains Hoffman and Alexander, as to induce earnest promises of speedy submission; and generally, he reports that the Indians, on all hands, exhibit unequivocal evidences of a desire to end the struggle. It is most gratifying to learn that, with all their privations, exposure, and unusual activity, the troops are generally healthy.

[National Intelligencer.]

From the Savannah Republican.

## FROM FLORIDA.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamer Wm. Gaston, Capt. Griffin, from St. Augustine, we received the subjoined letter from our correspondent of the News Office, together with a Herald of Friday last.

**ST. AUGUSTINE, (E. F.) Sept. 7, 1841.**

The steamer Wm. Gaston, Capt. Griffin, arrived on Saturday evening last from the Southern Ports, and we have been kindly furnished, with the following intelligence. The steamer took 60 soldiers from Fort Dallas, under the command of Capt. Burke, Lieut. Fields, Ketchum, Burtin, Thomas, and Dr. Russell, to Fort Lauderdale, where, with the command of Capt. Wade, they left on the 1st inst. for a scout towards the Okalochee.

Major Childs, Lieut. Taylor and Sherman, with 35 mounted men, left Fort Pierce on the 28th ult. for the Okalochee. After being absent four days, they were compelled to return owing to the flooded state of the country, without reaching the Lake.

Lieut. Steptoe and Ord, with 50 men, left Fort Pierce on the 21st inst. in boats, for the purpose of endeavoring to discover a passage from the head waters of the St. Lucia, into the Okalochee.

Major Childs, upon the information of Captain Griffin, that Indians had been seen below, immediately made preparations to go in pursuit. He appears determined that no one under his command shall remain idle, while there are signs of the enemy within his district.

**DEVALUATION.**—A deficiency in the account of Henry W. Jones, teller in the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank in Troy was discovered on Thursday, says the Troy Whig, to the amount of about \$8000. Jones left the city the evening previous with a female companion, and has been traced as far as Schenectady, having arrived there in the evening train from Albany on Wednesday. An officer from this city started in pursuit of him in the evening train on Thursday and would probably overtake him should he stop on the way.

**THE SYRACUSE DISASTER.**—Of the forty (or about that number) who were wounded in the explosion at Syracuse, only two have died, and the prospect is that the others will recover, though many of them may be in a crippled state—\$1800 have already been subscribed for their benefit, and the bereaved widows and children. Of this sum, Malcom & Hudson, who stored the powder in Jones's shop, have subscribed \$1000. Of the twenty-five persons killed, ten have left widows, mothers and indigent parents. About twenty five children are left fatherless. Others of the victims were young men, under twenty five, and two mere lads.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE BAY OF CHALEUR.**—The Picton Mechanic and Farmer of the 8th instant mentions on the authority of a passenger in the Unicorn, who came on board the Unicorn steamer at Gaspe, that the whole extent of the forest along the Bay of Chaleur was on fire—that a great portion of the new town of Bathurst was burnt down, and that four or five of Mr. Cunard's vessels were burnt on the stocks.

## THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, Sept. 15, 1841.

## Resignation of the Cabinet.

Advices from Washington of Monday last, announced the resignation of Mr. Ewing, as Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Bell, Secretary of War; Mr. Crittenden, Attorney-General; and Mr. Gauger, Postmaster-General—and that their places were promptly filled by the President, on the same day, by nominations to the Senate.

Messrs Crittenden and Ewing, 119 members of the President's Cabinet, in sending their letters of resignation, stated the reasons for the course they pursued. Mr. Crittenden's epistle was very short; the amount of it was that circumstances "chiefly the exercise of the veto," induced him to believe that his continuance in the Cabinet would be neither agreeable to the President, useful to the country nor honorable to himself.

Mr. Ewing's letter is long, and exhibits considerable personal feeling. He thinks the President vetoed the first bill from pure and honorable motives, and that he was actuated by conscientious scruples. But he says he cannot entertain that opinion in the face of the second veto.

Mr. Webster remains as Secretary of State.

## New Cabinet Organization.

The Senate was occupied nearly the whole of Monday, until eight o'clock in the evening, in the consideration of Executive nominations. The Cabinet appointments confirmed were as follows:—

WALTER FORWARD, Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN MCLEAN, Secretary of War.

A. P. UPDEGRASS, Secretary of the Navy.

CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, Postmaster General.

HUGH S. LEGARE, Attorney General.

The Intelligencer states by request, that Mr. Webster will remain at the head of the new organization of the Cabinet, equally in compliance with the wishes of the President and the unanimous recommendation of his (Mr. W.'s) private friends.

Among the most interesting and important of the diplomatic appointments, was the confirmation of the nomination of the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, to be Minister at the Court of St. James. Many other nominations were likewise confirmed, the following of which only have transpired:

WILLIAM HUNTER, (now Charge d'Affaires,) to be Minister Plenipotentiary to Rio de Janeiro.

ROBERT W. WALSH, Secretary of Legation to the same.

WILLIAM BOWDWARE, of Virginia, Charge d'Affaires to Naples.

JAMES D. DOTY, Governor of Wisconsin.

Major S. CRUICKSHANK, to be Inspector General of the Army in the place of General Wool, promoted.

The Providence Daily Journal of Thursday, says:—

"Our readers will learn with much pleasure that William Hunter, now charge d'Affaires at Brazil, has been appointed full Minister at the same Court. The importance of extending our relations with Brazil, at this time, is very evident, and the country could not be represented by a more accomplished diplomatist than the gentleman who has received this appointment."

Hon. H. S. LEGARE, of Charleston, lately appointed by President Tyler, Attorney General of the U. S. left here on Wednesday last for Washington, to enter upon the duties of his appointment.

**Appointments.**—We learn that Mr. Caleb C. Mumford, of this Town, has been appointed Keeper of the Goat Island Light-House, vice Samuel Watson, removed—and Mr. Hadwen, of South-Kingstown, has been appointed Keeper of the Point Judith Light-house, vice H. C. Gavit, removed.

**New Steam Boat Arrangement.**—In future, the Massachusetts will leave here only on Monday afternoons, and the Rhode-Island on Fridays—and arrive on Thursday and Saturday mornings.

**GREAT HAUL.**—About 250 Sea Bass, were taken in a seine at one haul on a beach at the south end of this Island on Wednesday night—they weighed from 25 to 60 pounds and were worth four or five hundred dollars. This is the greatest haul ever made here.

## LETTER FROM MR. WEBSTER.

The Secretary of State has addressed the following letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer:—

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1841.

To Messrs. Gales & Seaton,

Gentlemen,—Last night my apprehension should exist, as to the reasons which have led me to differ from the course pursued by my late colleagues, I wish to say that I remain in my place, first, because I have seen no sufficient reasons for the dissolution of the late Cabinet, by the voluntary act of its own members.

I am perfectly persuaded of the absolute necessity of an institution, under the authority of Congress, to aid revenue & financial operations, and to give the country the blessings of a good currency and cheap exchanges.

Notwithstanding what has passed, I have confidence that the President will co-operate with the Legislature in overcoming all difficulties in the attainment of these objects; and it is to the union of the Whig party—by which I mean the whole party, the Whig President, the Whig Congress, and the Whig people—that I look for a realization of our wishes. I can look no where else.

In the second place, if I had seen reasons to resign my office, I should not have done so without giving the President reasonable notice, and affording him time to select the hands to which he should confide the debate and important affairs now pending in this department.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

## Congressional Whig Address.

The National Intelligencer of Wednesday last contains the Address adopted at a meeting of the Whig members of the Senate and House, at a meeting on the 13th inst. to their Fellow-Citizens.—It occupies several columns, and reviews the incidents of the Extra Session, and speaks with severity of Mr. Tyler, in refusing to sign the Bank Bills.—The following is the concluding paragraph of this Address:—

"Anima'd by these principles, and guided by Providence, defeat is impossible and triumphant success inevitable. We may confidently hope that vast numbers of our fellow-citizens, who have been hitherto separated from us, will unite with us under such a glorious standard; and that majorities in both Houses of Congress sufficiently large may be secured to carry any measure demanded by the welfare of the nation, in spite of the interposition of the power with which any one man may have been accidentally invested. Disappointed in that if such should be our lot, there will remain the hope of an amendment of the Constitution, curtailing the Executive power. And if that should fail, we have only to recur to the noble example of our ancestors, to recollect the duty we owe to ourselves and posterity, and to bear with manly fortitude three years longer the sufferings inflicted during the last twelve years by the mal-administration of the Executive department of the Government. We shall have the consolation of reflecting that, in the mean time, if the President can prevent the attainment of all the good which Congress is desirous to accomplish, Congress may check or prevent some of the mischief which, under a different state of majorities in the body, he might have the power to impose."

## NAVY PROMOTIONS.

The Army & Navy Chronicle of the 13th inst. contains the names of 13 Commanders to be Captains; 55 Lieutenants to be Captains; and 54 Passed Midshipmen to be Lieutenants—all approved by the Senate. Among them, we notice Commander Wm. V. TAYLOR, of this Town, to be a Captain, and Passed Midshipmen John I. Alm y, Charles Hunter and George M. Totten, Lieutenants.

It is said that the friends of the President intend to publish a reply to the letter of Mr. Ewing, and a defence of the Executive. The Madisonian has a review of Mr. Ewing's letter, but does not deny his statements.

**MORE ROBBERY.**—The Farmer's (N. C.) Register says that the Cape Fear Branch Bank at Raleigh has had a portion of its funds appropriated by the Cashier, E. H. Wingate, to the acknowledged amount of \$10,000—and how much more the directors have since been trying to find out. The first suspicion and his confession came together on last Monday (6th), and up to the 8th the deficit was ascertained to be about \$12,000. Mr. Wingate was not only cashier, but head and chief of the Branch Branch Bank, there being no Branch except of the mother bank at Washington.

James Harris has been appointed Postmaster in Burrillville, vice Andrew Harris removed. The Post Office has been removed from Burrillville to Pascoag village.

**U. S. Bank.**—The Secretary of the Treasury on Saturday last reported to the Senate that there was due to the General Government from the United States Bank of Pennsylvania the sum of \$89,600.



## STATE ELECTIONS.

**VERMONT.**—The returns from 146 towns in this State, for Governor, are as follows:—Paine, (Whig) 16,030; Smiley, V. B. 16,205; Hutchinson, (Abolition) 2455.—There will be no choice of Governor by the people. In 15 towns the Representative stand 111 Whigs, and 81 opposition.

**MAINE.**—The returns from 259 towns in this State, for Governor, give for Fairfield, (O. p.) 39,163; Kent, (W.) 31,274; maj for Fairfield, 7,189.

Fairfield, the opposition candidate, is elected by a very large majority over Gov. Kent, the present incumbent; and there will also be a large opposition majority in both branches of the Legislature.

## NEWS EXPECTED.

The Steam ship Great Western sailed from Bristol Eng. for New-York, Sept. 1st, and she was expected to arrive yesterday.

**The Cincinnati Mob.**—A correspondent of the N. Y. Com. Advertiser states some additional particulars concerning the recent riot at Cincinnati. The quarter in which the disturbance originated was between some rowdy boys and two or three negroes. One of the boys was badly wounded—so severely, indeed, that he has since died. The cannon which was fired upon the negroes was charged to the muzzle with scraps of iron and other deadly implements. Only 3 deaths have, however, resulted so far as has been ascertained. The cannon was seized by the military, and the riot was checked on the evening of the 4th inst. The next morning a meeting of the citizens was called by the authorities, the negro quarter of the city was guarded during the day by a military force, and all the colored men were taken and kept in close quarters. In the evening, the mob again assembled, and in spite of the civil authorities and military force, tore upon the office of the Emancipator, an abolition paper, destroyed the types, and sunk the press in the river. Thence they went to the house of Mr. Barnett, the well known abolitionist, entirely destroyed its interior, and left nothing but the bare walls standing. They were prevented from further destruction of property, and from tearing down two or three churches, solely by the efforts of the military and police. A large number of the rioters are in jail, but it is said that the authorities do not act with the energy and decision demanded by the exigency of the occasion.

**From the Cincinnati Gazette, Sept. 11.**  
**THE CITY.**—The Mob.—The Committee of Public Safety, appointed on Sunday last, have announced that "the peace of the city is entirely restored." They acknowledge the prompt and received from the Governor, the military, the citizens, and the public officers—deplore the exaggerated rumors of personal violence upon colored females, which they say upon enquiry, they "are inclined to think are in a great measure without foundation." They have disposed of "the colored persons who had been placed in the county jail," as follows:—33 discharged on certificates of nativity—110 discharged upon filing bond under the act of 1807 or placed in the hands of respectable sureties for that purpose—24 discharged as non residents, under pledge to return to their home—26 were discharged by an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—about 75 remain for further disposition. Besides these a number of children were discharged.

**HAVANA.**—By the schooner Hero arrived yesterday, we have files of Havana papers to the 28th inst. The fever was on the decline—it had ceased to be cause of alarm, even among the strangers, and it was supposed soon to evacuate the port.

A society has been formed in Havana with the view to improve the cultivation of sugar and coffee in Cuba. It is believed the system adopted for those products in Arabia and other countries, where the choicest kinds and greatest crops are produced, can be followed in Cuba with equal success.

**FROM HALIFAX.**—We have Halifax papers to the 8th inst. The French frigate Belle Poule, with a ship of war, under command of the Prince de Joinville, arrived there on the 6th. The Prince landed on the following day, and was received with the most respectful marks of attention by the authorities and inhabitants. He paid a visit immediately on landing to the Governor, and subsequently to the ship of war Winchester. He attended a dinner and ball at the Government House on Tuesday evening, and was expected to attend a regatta ball on Thursday evening.

Col. Todd, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of St. Petersburg, sailed from New-York on Tuesday, in the splendid packet ship Stephen Whitney.

**Important from Havana.**—The National Gazette publishes a letter from Havana, under date of August 25th, containing the following important intelligence:—  
"It is rumored that England has demanded from the Spanish Government a fulfillment of the Treaty of 1824, in relation to the Slave Trade, and required this government to give up all slaves imported since that time. What the result may be, time will show. I have been informed from an officer in the Navy, that 6000 troops of the line are at Cadiz to embark for Cuba immediately, and that the principal fortifications are to be put in a complete state of defence. The regiments will leave this for the south side of the island, immediately."

It is stated in a Postscript that intelligence had just arrived that the Cavalry Islands had declared themselves free of Spain.

**Henry Clay.**—The Whigs of Baltimore are making preparations to give Henry Clay a public reception on his way home from Washington.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.**—Between four and five o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the large five-story brick double store, at the southeast corner of Cedar-street and Broadway. The whole interior of the building, down to the second story, was destroyed, the bare walls only standing. The occupants of the premises were Henry S. Tanner, circulating library and map store—stock damaged by water; James H. Cooke, furniture warehouse—stock saved in a damaged state; D. Tucker, tailor—stock saved, with the exception of about \$100 worth of cloths, &c, which were stolen; Sherman & Smith, engravers and printers; W. E. Cockburn, wood engraver; Miller, Dill & Davidson, Allen M. Sherman, and C. & Marsh, attorneys.

**BUG IN THE EAR.**—On Wednesday a colored man was seen by a Physician, passing up Saratoga street apparently in pain; and when he inquired into the cause found a bug had entered and remained in the ear. He immediately procured sweet oil—caused the man to lie down on the pavement, and filled the ear with oil. In a short time the bug—being unable to breathe—was forced to the surface, and thus removed. The intense agony, suffered, was shown by the fact, that the man—an athletic laborer—when the bug was taken away, became insensible, and remained so for a quarter of an hour, and was restored by the application of stimulating frictions. We mention this case for the purpose of stating what is perhaps not known by every one—that insects may be removed from the ear by the above method, filling it with oil; and as intense suffering—might be endured before a Physician could be obtained, every one should be acquainted with this simple remedy. Attempts to remove the insect with an instrument, would probably, fail or injure the delicate lining of the ear or kill the bug, and thus increase the difficulty. It cannot breathe through the oil, and being thus compelled to seek the surface is removed without risk or pain.—*Balt. Patriot.*

**BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, Sept. 13**  
Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser  
At Market, 450 Beef Cattle, 520 Stores, 3500 Sheep and 745 Swine.  
**PORKS.**—Beef Cattle.—The supply of Beef Cattle at market was short, and higher prices were obtained. First quality \$5 75 a \$6 25; second quality, \$5 a \$5 50; third quality \$3 50 a \$4 50.  
**STORES.**—Two year old \$8 to \$13, 3 year old from \$14 to \$22.  
**SHEEP.**—Lanes were taken at \$1 12, \$1 25, 1 37, 1 61, \$1 92, 2 12 and \$2 25.  
**SWINE.**—One entire lot 3 14 and 4 14. Lots to peddle 3 14 a 3 34 for Sows, and 4 14 to 4 34 for Barrows. A total from 4 to 5 12c.

**MARRIED.**  
At Providence on the 9th inst John A. Field to Miss Julia A. Taylor, daughter of the late Andrew Taylor, Esq. all of Providence.  
At Brooklyn, N. Y. on the 9th inst. Mr. Henry G. Carpenter to Miss Mary K. daughter of Mr. David Walpole, both of Providence.

**DIED.**  
In this Town on Wednesday last, of consumption, Mr. George Hindmarch, in the 45th year of his age.  
On Tuesday morning, Edward S. an interesting and promising son of Mr. Edward A. Sherman, aged 3 years.  
On Thursday last, Henry Augustus infant son of Capt. George Howland, aged two weeks.  
At Portsmouth on the 10th inst. Miss Angeline Brown, daughter of Capt. George Brownell, aged 32 years.  
At South-Kingstown on the 11th inst. Andrew Nichols, in the 76th year of his age—an approved minister and worthy member of the Society of Friends.—Sound in doctrine, and of exemplary conversation, his decease has caused a vacancy in the church and his neighborhood, which will long be deeply felt.  
Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his Saints.  
At Manchester, (Vermont) on the 6th inst. Mr. Henry Wood son of the late Capt. Peleg Wood, of this town, aged 35 years.

**Weekly Almanac.**

1841.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	High water
18 Saturday,	5 55	6 5	7 33	10 6
19 Sunday,	5 56	6 4	8 9	10 58
20 Monday,	5 57	6 3	8 54	11 52
21 Tuesday,	5 58	6 2	9 41	af. 45.
22 Wednesday,	5 59	6 1	10 40	1 37
23 Thursday,	6 0	6 0	11 41	2 28
24 Friday,	6 2	5 58	morn.	3 16

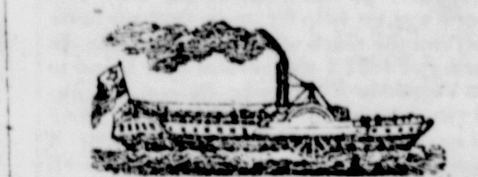
Moon's First Qr. 22d day, 5h. 31m. Morning

## MERCURY MARINE LIST.

**Port of Newport. ARRIVED.**  
Sunday Sept. 12.—Brig Lancet. Clarke from Pictou, with Coal.  
Sail'r Daniel Kelley, from Camden, Me.  
Monday, Sept. 13.—Brig Mariner, Kridler, from Bangor.  
Brig Ancestry, Simpson, from Providence for Dartmouth.  
Sail'r superior, Tilley from Fall River for Bath.  
Sail'r's Rath, Chase and Enix Hand, Baker, both for Philadelphia; Van thuren, Laker, both for Cherryfield; Valiant, Hollowell, for New-York—ad from Providence.  
Tuesday, Sept. 14.—Sail'r Globe, Baker, from East-Greenwich for Bath.  
Sloops China, Wheeler, from Boston for Stratford—Arrival, James, from do. from Brookhaven.  
Sail'r's Macey Finley, Adams, from Nantucket for Albany.  
Sail'r's Patriot, Cutler, from New-York for Portsmouth, N. H.  
Sail'r's Henry Chase, Franklin, and Victor, Hubert, both from New-York for Boston.  
Wednesday, Sept. 15.—Sail'r's Medonack, Junr, 14 days from a cruise for Providence  
Sloop Massicot, Brown, from New-York for Fall River.  
Friday, Sept. 17.—Sail'r's Horatio Ames, Phillips, from Taunton for Philadelphia.  
Sail'r's Moradock, Sparks, from Bangor, with lumber to Finch & Engs.  
Sloop Hudson, Winslow, from New-Bedford.  
Sloop Essex, Lewis, from New-York for Fall River.  
A Brig from Somerset, bound on a Whaling voyage.

**ENTERED.**  
Brig Mariner, Kridler, Bangor  
**CLEARED.**  
Sept. 14.—Brig Palad, Corrans, Havana  
Sail'r's Choctaw, Norton, Philadelphia  
Sail'r's Experiment, Southwick, Pesque Isle, Lake Erie  
Sloop Orange Branch, Saunders, Appala-chiecola

**MARINE MEMORANDA.**  
A. Pictou on 1st inst. Brig Harriet, Vinson, from Antwerp.  
Arr. in the Schuykill 9th inst. Sail'r's Virginian, Swasey, from this port



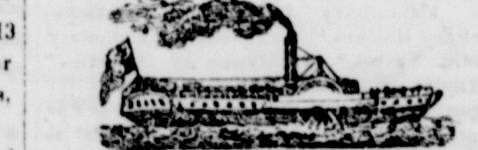
## NEW ARRANGEMENT. FOR NEW-YORK.

**THE Steam-Boat Massachusetts,** Capt. J. J. Comstock, will leave the Long wharf, in Newport on **MONDAY Afternoon** Next Sept. 20th, at 2 o'clock for New York, and on **Thursday Evening**, will leave Stonington for New York.

The **RHODE ISLAND**, Capt. S. THAYER, will leave the Long wharf on **Friday Afternoon**, Sept. 24th, for New-York, at the same hour.

The Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, and Mohagan, now form a Daily Line to and from New-York to Stonington, (except on Sundays.)

Fare to and from Newport, to New-York, \$3 50.  
Sept. 18-1841



## FOR Providence.

**THE Steam-boat BALLOON, Capt. Woolsey,** will leave Providence and Newport, during the Month of Sept'r as follows:—

Leaves Providence daily, (Mondays excepted) at half past 9 o'clock A. M. leaves Newport at 2 12 P. M. M. s. s. days On Sundays will leave Providence at 8 o'clock, for Newport, and Newport at 4 p. m. landing at Bristol every passage. Fare 50 cents.

The Balloon will connect with the Stonington Rail road, and also the 7 o'clock train from Boston. Passengers from New-Bedford or Fall River, by taking the King Philip to Bristol, will there meet the Balloon, and have an opportunity to spend three hours or more in Newport, and return home the same day.—Freight taken at Packet rates.  
Newport Sept. 18.

## NOTICE.

The Subscriber intends to repair Mill street from Spring to Thames Street, and gives this Notice, that the Proprietors of Estates therein may have an opportunity to adjust their Cellar drains, &c. if they wish to do so.  
E. W. LAWTON,  
Street Commissioner.

## COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

The Subscribers have been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate of Newport, Commissioners on the Estate of

## DEBORAH POTTER.

late of Newport, Widow, deceased, represented insolvent, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of said Estate, and how they are made out; and six months from the date hereof being allowed for that purpose, they will meet at the Office of D. C. Denham on the 2d Saturdays in July, August, Sept. Oct. Nov. and December next, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of meeting the creditors on said Estate, and deciding on their several claims.

D. C. DENHAM,  
HENRY TAGGART } Commrs  
JAMES LAWTON }  
All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.  
JOHN STERNE,  
Administrator on said Estate.  
Newport, June 6, 1841.

## POSTSCRIPT.

## BY STEAM BOAT.

**Great Western arrived.**  
FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steam ship Great Western arrived at New-York yesterday, in 15 days from Bristol, bringing London papers to the 31st August.

Parliament was opened the 23d ult. and the Address of the Queen read by the Lord Chancellor. Nothing is said in reference to America.

In Parliament on the 25th, on an amendment to the Address to the Queen, the Tories had a majority of 91. In consequence of this vote, the next day all the Ministers resigned their places.

Sir Robert Peel had been sent far by the Queen to form a New Ministry.

**GRAIN.**—The London papers state, that the accounts of the harvest are highly encouraging from all parts of the kingdom.

There was great distress among the manufacturing population.

The N. Y. American, of Wednesday says—As to the story of the preposterous demand of McLeod, told by the Journal of Commerce, we have reason to know that nothing whatever has been heard of it at Washington, and that nothing now has occurred in the state of our relations with England."

## New Goods.

A Variety of NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS will be received from Boston THIS DAY and for sale at  
**NO 162 Thames Street.**  
H. SESSIONS.  
Sept. 18, 1841.

## NEW GOODS, AT THE

## New Cheap Store, No. 132.

Will be Opened This Day.

WHICH are of the latest importations and will be sold at the lowest prices. Among them will be found.

ORLEANS CLOTHS. ALPACHA LUSTRE'S Mouseline de Laines, Alpines, Thinest Cloths, Prints, Shawls, Flannels, Gingham, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Umbrellas, &c.

J. M. COOK & Co.  
Newport Sept. 18, 1841.

## VAN ZANDT'S HOTEL, IN NEW-YORK.

**THIS HOTEL,** 157, Broadway New-York, (about 80 feet on the rear) contains as fine, quiet, airy sleeping apartments, as any in the City. The location (being within three minutes walk of the City Hall, Wall street, &c.) is well calculated for Gentlemen visiting New-York on business, where they can be accommodated with Rooms by the day, week, or for a longer period, at reasonable rates.—Breakfast and Tea if required.

New-York, Sept. 16.  
**For Sale or To Let.**  
A FARM in Belchertown State of Massachusetts containing 100 Acres of good Land with sufficient buildings in good repair, well proportioned for meadow, pasture and plough land. Said Farm has 3 good bearing orchards with 15 acres of thrifty wood and timber, and is well watered and wooded.—The above place if not sold, will be Let and 1 quarter of the rent will be received in improvements on the place. For further particulars enquire of

PARDON SISSON.  
Portsmouth R. I. Sept. 18, 1841.

## PROBATE NOTICES.

Court of Probate, Newport, Sept. 6, 1841.  
WHEREAS the Administrator's Account on the Estate of Mrs. MARGARET MASON, late of Newport, Widow, dec. was presented for allowance.

It is ordered, That the said Account be received, and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Clerk's Office in Newport on first Monday in October next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given, by publishing a copy of this Order, three several times in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place, and be heard By Order,

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk

## CLERK'S OFFICE.

Court of Probate, Newport, Sept. 17, 1841.  
THE Administrator's final Account on the Estate of REBECCA RUNDBERG, late of Newport, Widow, deceased, was this day presented for approval, and the consideration thereof was referred to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Clerk's Office on the first Monday in Oct'r next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that notice be given by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested, to appear at said time and place.

By Order of the President,

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

## REDWOOD LIBRARY.

THE Proprietors of the Redwood Library are notified, That their Annual Meeting will be holden at the Library, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29th, 1841, at 3 o'clock P. M.—A general and punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be acted on.

GEORGE G. KING, Sec'y.  
Newport, Sept. 4.

**Selling off at reduced prices.**

**THE Ladies Repository,** situated between Trinity Church and Masonic Hall, will continue open a few days longer, where a quantity of useful and fancy articles may be found.  
Newport, Sept. 18.

## Alpacha Lustre.

A NEW article for MOURNING DRESSES. Also, Black Alpacha, Blue black Mouseline de Laine, Doyles and Napkins, just received by  
Sept. 11. H. SESSIONS.

## CLOCKS.

A Large lot of first rate alarm, 8 day, brass and wood CLOCKS selling very low at  
T. T. SHEFFIELD'S.  
Sept. 9.

## For Charleston and Georgetown, S. C.

THE Schooner GEORGE WASHINGTON, B. W. MILLER, Master, will sail from the 1st to the 10th of October for the above places.—For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GEORGE BOWEN.  
Newport, Sept. 11.

## TO LET,

**THE Dwelling-House** in Church-street, now occupied by George I. Munro.—It is well calculated to accommodate two families.—Possession given on the 12th of October. For terms, apply to  
HENRY T. IRISH.  
Newport, August 21.

## Valuable FARM for sale.

The subscriber offers for Sale, the FARM he now occupies, pleasantly situated in Middletown, only 2 1/2 miles from the State-House in Newport, and 1 mile north of Seehawest Beach. It contains about 31 Acres of pasture and tillage Land, and is well watered with never-failing springs. The Farm has on it a good two-story Dwelling-House, barn, crib, and other buildings;—there is also now growing on the Farm, nearly 3000 ornamental & quince trees. The Land is high, affording a very extensive prospect, and for a Summer residence, or for a practical farmer, is not exceeded by any on the Island. For terms, which will be reasonable apply to.  
ELIPHAZ BARKER.  
Middletown, June 16, 1841.

## COUNTRY BOARDING.

THE subscriber having fitted for the accommodation of Genteel Boarders, the House formerly owned and occupied by Capt. Edward Tayer, situated in Portsmouth, 9 miles from Newport, is within a few steps of the Post Office, and of the Friend's Meeting house and Episcopal and Methodist Churches. He would respectfully invite those who are desirous of spending a few weeks of the warm weather in the Country, to give him a call.

BORDEN CHASE.  
Portsmouth, July 23, 1841.

## BOARD on the Island.

AT one of the most pleasant locations on the Island, in a private family, about one and a half miles from Newport on Honcyman's Hill, good BOARD for families and others, can be had on reasonable terms.—Boarders will be taken to the Beach, to bathe, free of expense.—Apply to  
MUMFORD HAZARD.  
Middletown, August 7.

## HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE No. 223, in Thames-street, corner of Sanford-street, lately repaired, good yard and garden, never failing well of excellent water. Terms easy, half the purchase money may remain on mortgage if required; title free of all incumbrances. The whole of this Estate will be Let, till sold. Apply to JAMES STEVENS, or to  
JONATHAN T. ALMY.  
Dec. 5, 1840.

## FOR SALE.

THAT Valuable Farm in Portsmouth, within a few rods of Bristol Ferry, containing 61 Acres of good Land.—Said Farm has on it a convenient Dwelling-House and other out-buildings, and is divided into lots with good stone walls, it is well watered, and has a valuable privilege for sea manure, being bounded for half a mile on the shore; a mine of good coal and one of plumbago have been opened on the farm, and there are indications of its being in abundance;—Said Farm has on it a thriving orchard of selected fruit; and the farm is suitable for a country residence, or for a practical farmer.—An indisputable title will be given. For further information, apply to the subscriber on the premises.  
ANDREW MCCORRIE.  
Portsmouth, July 3.

## AUCTIONS.

## NOTICE.

THE Sale of Furniture at the Cottage in Kay-Street, which was to have taken place **This Day**, Sept. 18th, is postponed until further notice.  
Sept. 18.

**On SATURDAY, Sept. 25th,** At 11 o'clock A. M. will be Sold at Auction, in front of Townsend's Hotel.

**1-20TH part of the** Ship JOHN CUGGESHALL and appurtenances, now on a Whaling voyage.—Conditions at time of Sale.

ALSO, at 3 o'clock P. M. at the North Baptist Meeting-House  
PEW, No. 63, being in the East aisle of said House.

J. GOODSPEED, Auc'r.  
Newport, Sept. 18

## On SATURDAY, Sept 25th

At 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises will be Sold at Auction,

**THE Brick Store and** Lot of Land, corner of Pelham and Thames-Street.—Conditions at the Sale.  
M. HALL, Auc'r.  
Newport, August 7.

## On MONDAY, Sept. 27th,

At 9 o'clock A. M. will be Sold at Auction, at the Warner Farm, in Middletown. (If fair, if not, the first fair day after.)

**5 COWS,** 1 Yoke of Oxen suitable for Beef or working, 1 yearling Heifer, one Oxx Cart, one horse cart, one chaise and harness, one wagon and harness, farming utensils, Household Furniture, &c.—Conditions made known at time of Sale.  
Middletown, Sept. 17.

## FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his HOUSE situated in Thames-street, Newport,—first proposed by the 1st of October it will then be offered at Public Auction For terms, &c. enquire of WM. WEED, EN, or G. FAISNEAU, in Newport, or the Subscribers in New Bedford,  
Aug. 21. E. P. FAISNEAU

## SODA WATER.

## ROOT & SPRUCE BEER.

Confectionary of all kinds.

FRUIT, such as Lemons, Figs and Raisins.

NUTS of all kinds. Cakes & PIES.

Tobacco, Cigars, and Pipes.

Call at No. 142 Thames Street.

ALSO

A Gentlemen's Family Library containing many New and popular works.

**67 AUCTION SALES** attended at Short Notice in any part of the Town or at the Auction Room.

CHARLES N. TILLEY.

July 3.

## Straw Bonnets.

A LARGE lot of Fashionable Straw Bonnets, suitable for travelling, for sale by  
H. SESSIONS.  
Sept. 4.

## R. LOOMIS,

(OF NEW-YORK.)

## Tuner of the Piano-Forte & Organ

WILL ATTEND to all orders in his profession with which he may be favored during his stay in Newport, which, if sufficient encouragement be given, he will make his permanent residence. Tuning Pianos, [in town] \$1

Apply at Mr. R. R. CARLIS, Post Office Building.

REFERENCES.—Messrs B. Marsh, Jr, B. H. Atkinson, and J. Steacy Jr.

12 Pianos tuned by the year for those who prefer it; satisfaction guaranteed [Aug. 28]

8 Bbls Refined Newark Cider VINEGAR, Just received, and for sale on Commission, at No 142 Thames St.

CHARLES N. TILLEY.

August 7.

## At a meeting of the Board of Health,

NEWPORT, August 26th, 1841.

IT is Ordered and decreed, That the Quarantine Regulations passed by this Board the 3d day of July, 1839, be and the same are made the Quarantine Regulations for the Port of Newport, to go into effect this Day, and to continue until the 1st day of October next, except so much of the 1st section of said Quarantine Regulations as provides for the time of their continuance, and so much of the 17th section, as provides that they be published for three weeks in the Herald of the Times.

It is further ordered, That the above Order and decree be published in all the Newspapers printed in this Town, for three successive weeks.

A True Copy.—Attest,

B. B. HOWLAND, Clerk of the Board

## A GENTLE HORSE & COVERED WAGON



## POETRY.

From the Patriarch, or Family Library Magazine, for 1841.

### LINES,

ACCOMPANYING THE PRESENT OF AN ALBUM.

#### TO MY ONLY DAUGHTER.

Thus bears affection's marmur'd prayer—  
"What'er may be thy lot,  
"Mid scenes of gloom or prospects fair,  
"Whatever fortune doom'd to share,  
"Loved one—Forget me not."

When we these little presents make—  
Although thy uttered not—  
We're striving, love, to keep awake  
In those, who words of kindness spake,  
And tear to be forgot.

We know these little presents are of ours,  
Like insects in the Spring,  
Through all their sunny, happy hours,  
In search of pleasure—'mid life's flow'rs,  
Are ever on the wing—

And e'en an early happy home  
Might strangely be forgot,  
As through life's check'd scene we roam,  
Did not associations come  
To say—"Forget me not."

And so a father greets his child,  
Fearing to be forgot,  
By her young heart with rapture wild  
In folly's giddy maze beguiled,  
And prays—"Forget me not."

Yes, look upon this offering, dear,  
When years have roll'd away,  
And no fond father thou be near,  
Yet, fancy still his voice you hear,  
"Remember me," I pray.

Yes! yes! my girl, remember me,  
Wherever late may wait;  
That memory will ever be  
A buckler and defence to thee  
Against the tempter's shaft.

And should soft peace and happiness  
Mingle thy web of fate,  
Thy pleasures will be none the less,  
In fancy, should a father bless,  
And all participate.

But should'st thou tread where tempests  
Howl,  
Towards thy eternal home,  
The thought may soothe thy gloomiest hour,  
That we may meet by saving power,  
In heaven—beyond the tomb.

### Long Years have passed.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

Long years have passed, old friend since we,  
First met in life's young day;  
And friends long loved by thee and me,  
Since then have dropp'd away;  
But enough remain to cheer us on,  
And sweeten, when thus we're met,  
The glass we fill to the many gone,  
And the few who're left us yet.

Our looks, old friend, now thinly grow,  
And some long white and chill;  
While some like flowers, 'mid Autumn's snow  
Retain youth's color still;  
And so, in our hearts, though one by one,  
Youth's air by hopes have set,  
Thank Heaven, not all their light is gone—  
We're some to cheer us yet.

Then here's to thee, old friend, and long  
May thou and I thus meet,  
To brighten still with wine and song  
This short life, ere it fleet.  
And still, as death comes stealing on,  
Thy never, old friend, forget,  
E'en while we sigh our blessings gone,  
How many are left us yet.

## AGRICULTURAL.

**Digging and securing Potatoes.**—Potatoes in dry ground are not liable to injury if they are not dug until rather late; perhaps they keep in better condition in the ground than in the cellar; for if the weather be warm, and the potatoes are put in a large pile, they will be liable to heat and become injured. But where potatoes are on wet ground they should be dug before heavy rains or the water will injure their quality.

The more earth there is with the potatoes when they are put in the cellar the better; and it is a good way to add more to them after they are in the cellar. We have observed that the potatoes directly under the hole thro' which they have been turned into the cellar, have had a large portion of carth around them, that fell and remained there, while those pushed down to other parts of the pen in leveling the pile were without any earth. Those last were dry in the spring, while those among the live earth were moist, having the same appearance as they had when taken from the ground, and their quality was much the same, while those that were dry had in some measure lost their good qualities, by being kept in a dry state, and being open, as there was no dirt to fill up the spaces between, and exposed to the air and sometimes to the light.

Potatoes should not be exposed to the sun after they are dug, as this situation will in a few days cause them to turn yellow & become poisonous. Even exposing them a day or only a few hours, to a hot sun, on a drying day, will dry them considerably and have an injurious effect.

After potatoes are put in the cellar, the doors and windows should be closed in order to exclude the air and light, and it will be well to cover them with boards, turf, or earth, as a further protection from the influence of the air.

Light, heat, and air will readily destroy the good qualities of potatoes, and by being protected from these active principals they will long retain their goodness.—Y. Farmer.

**THE FARMER**, with no inheritance but health, with no riches but industry, and with no ambition but virtue, is the sole king among men, and the only man among kings.

From the Boston Courier, Monday, Sept. 13.

**WOOL.**—We have no change to notice in this article. There is a steady demand for Flax and Felled, at our quotations. The stock at market is not large of either description, but is sufficient to supply the demand.

**Prices of WOOL.**—Prime or Saxony fleece 45 a 50 cents per lb.; American 11 blooded washed, 45 a 47; do. 34 do. 42 a 44; do. 1-2 do. 38 a 40; 1-4 & common, 33 a 36; so per lb. Northern pulled lambs 42 a 43.

## DRUGS, MEDICINES

Paints and Dye-Stuffs.

The Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his Friends and Customers generally,

**THAT** having received from various sources, extensive additions to his previous stock of Drugs, &c. he now offers for sale at his Store, No. 3 & 4, south side Old Faneuil Hall, at uncommonly low prices, a full and complete assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Dye-Stuffs.**

Having selected the same with great care as to quality and variety, embracing all newly discovered preparations, he feels a confidence in saying, he can offer as great inducements to those wishing to purchase as can be found in the City.

Dealers in Drugs or Paints, Clothiers, Country Merchants and Manufacturers, are respectfully invited to call when purchasing, as all goods will be offered at extreme low prices, on accommodating terms, and of the best qualities.

**EDWARD BRINLEY,**  
At the Old Brinley Drug Store, No. 3 & 4, south side, Faneuil Hall, Boston.

N. B.—Blood root, spurred rye, black snake root, bees wax, goldthread, oatmeal, oil hemlock, spruce and winter green tannin and wormwood, constantly wanted for which the highest market prices will be given.

Boston, March 10, 1841.

## FEATHERS.

**W. A. & D. M. COGGESHALL** have added to their Assortment of household matters, a prime lot of first quality Live Geese and other FEATHERS, which they offer for sale by the Doz, or smaller quantity—warranted well dressed and clean.

Beds dressed and rendered as sweet and lively as new, at the Furniture rooms in Church street.

Also, Mattresses, Pew cushions &c of every description, made to order, at short notice.

Newport, May 15.

## BREAD AND FANCY CAKE

### BAKERY,

No. 70, Thames Street.

**D. COFF** returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the very liberal support he has received since he has been in Newport, and assures them that no pains will be spared to merit their future patronage.

Loaf Bread warranted not to turn sour in the hottest weather—Crackers, Cakes, &c. of the best quality.

**Brown Bread, only 10 cents a Loaf**

Customers without exception, are requested to supply themselves with Bread on Saturday for Sunday, as my shop will not be opened at any time on that day.

Newport, April 3—6m.

## AUCTION & COMMISSION

### STORE.

**THE** subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store in Thames street, No. 142, formerly occupied by Wm. Lovie, dec. and intends carrying on the **AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS**, and will attend to sales at auction in any part of the town. He will also receive goods at his store to sell at auction, or at private sale on commission.

Please call at the old Auction Stand and get the good bargains.

He has for sale on Commissions, 10,000 Spanish and Half Spanish Cigars—also a general assortment of **CONFECTIONARY.** Charles N. Tilley.

Newport, May 8, 1841.

## LEATHER.

**THE** Subscriber has for sale at his Factory in Charles street, and at the stand formerly occupied by Daniels & Yeomans, over Nos. 6 and 7, Market square, manufactured Sheep and Goat Skins, of almost every description, among which are colored printed and fair Boot and Shoe Linings; Shoe and Stock Bindings; kid, morocco and Boot Skins. Also, Threads, Findings, &c.

**R. W. BUSH.**  
Providence, May 21 1841—5w

## DENTISTRY.

**LEWIS F. GALLUP, M. D.** respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of NEWPORT, that he has returned to the Rooms which he formerly occupied in Spring Street, near Trinity Church, where he will be happy to attend to all persons who may require his professional assistance.

Newport, August 7, 1841.

## COTTONS

**BLEACHED** and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, by the piece or yard, for sale low, at No. 132, Thames street, by

May 29, **J. M. COOK & Co.**

## COAL.

**THE** Subscriber offers for sale, a quantity of Gate Vein **COAL**, in lots to suit purchasers, at the Perry Factory wharf;—Cheap for Cash.—2240 lbs. to the ton.

July 3, **NICHOLAS GIFFORD.**

## FARY BANK COTTAGE,

### AT THE BEACH.

**THIS** COTTAGE has recently been fitted up for Ice Creams, and other Refreshments for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Beach for the purpose of Bathing and Promenading along the Fairy Bank to enjoy the beautiful sea breeze. They will always find this beautiful summer-day retreat, well supplied with the best Ice Creams, Confectionary, Pastry, Fruit, and all the cooling streams that generally flow at such an establishment. Over this establishment is a large airy room, commanding an extensive view of the ocean, beach, and surrounding country. This room is intended as a sitting room for Ladies and gentlemen for Ice Creams and other refreshments.

Families wanting Ice Creams, or any other article in the Confectionary Line, can be supplied at a reasonable rate by leaving their orders at the **Fairy Bank Cottage**, or at the store of the subscriber directly opposite the Post Office, where they will find a great assortment of Confectionary, at wholesale and retail, together with a great variety of Toys, Fancy Goods, Fancy Baskets, Cradles, Carriages, and a host of other articles too numerous to mention.

**T. STACY, JR.**  
Newport June, 17, 1841.

## FURNITURE.

**W. A. & D. M. COGGESHALL**

offer for sale at their Ware Room,

No. 6 CHURCH-ST.

a general assortment of

## CABINET FURNITURE

embracing nearly every article usually found in a Furniture Store.

Among them are **SOFAS**, various styles, several quite new, at prices cheaper than ever before offered in Newport. Secretaries, a new pattern; mahogany tables, work tables, washstands, Bedsteads, &c. in every variety of fashion or price. Also, at the Store lately occupied by Milton Hall in Church st. (in the building formerly occupied by the North Baptist Church as a vestry, or more recently by the Tippecanoe Club.)

A select assortment of fashionable

## CHAIRS.

consisting in part of Grecian and plain imitation Rose Wood and stained, cane and flag seats, common flag seat, imitation and other wooden seats; rocking, high, and low, with and without arms or rockers.

Willow Cradles, Waggon, Toy Cradles and Chairs, Boys Wheelbarrows, painted Cradles, toilet Tables, light Stands, wash Stands.

Also, a large lot of cheap Bedsteads well worth the attention of purchasers. The whole will be sold at prices adapted to the times. The public, ladies and gentlemen, are invited to walk through the rooms and examine for themselves.

**MATRASSES** of curled hair, moss, cotton or wool, made to order at short notice.

April 10th 1841.

## FOR SALE, or TO LET.

And Possession given immediately.

The splendid

Mansion, lately

occupied by

Borden Wood Esq.

It is beautifully

situated on the rising

ground about one

mile and 3-4ths north of the State

House in Newport, facing on the main

road, and commands a very extensive

view of the harbor and bay. The main

building is 40 by 37 feet, and contains 8

rooms, including drawing rooms, and at

tached in the rear, is an addition con

taining the kitchen and washroom below,

and servant's lodging rooms above—with

a good cellar the whole size of the house.

There is also a good coach house, and

other out-building, an excellent well of

water, and brick cistern, bath connected

with the house by lead pipes. The lot

consists of 2 3-4 acres of good land,

handsomely laid out, and having on it a

great number of ornamental trees. The

house is but two years old, and was built

and finished with first rate materials, an

in modern style.

This establishment is admirably calcu

lated for a gentleman's residence, and it

immediate application is made, it will be

sold at a great bargain—much below the

first cost—or a tenant will be received at

a moderate rent.—For further particulars

apply to **CHARLES DEVENS, or**

**WM. WEEDEN.**

Newport, May 29.

## NOTICE.

**THE** Subscriber has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the Town of Newport, Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the Estate of **THOMAS RODMAN GARDNER**, late of said Newport, dec. and has given bond according to law.—He hereby requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having demands, to present them to him for adjustment.

**PELEG ANTHONY, Adm'r**  
with the Will annexed.

Newport, August 7, 1841

## NOTICE.

**THE** Subscriber having received a Deed of Assignment of all the property of **GEORGE KNOWLES**, Esq. of Jamestown, for the benefit of his Creditors, hereby gives notice to all who are interested, that the same can be examined in application to him.

**BENJ. MUMFORD, Assignee.**  
Newport, June 5, 1841.

## THE MOST HIGHLY APPROVED

### MEDICINE NOW IN

### GENERAL USE FOR

### COUGHS, COLDS, AND

### all diseases of the Lungs.

**THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM** is believed to be deservedly the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for coughs, colds, asthma or phthisis consumption, whooping cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been very extensively used for about 15 years; and its reputation has been constantly increasing. So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States and British Provinces. Many families keep it constantly by them, considering it the most safe as well as certain remedy for the above complaints. The Proprietors have received, and are receiving numerous recommendations from many of our best Physicians, who make use of it in their practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article, are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.

**Dr. Amory Hunting,** Dr. Samuel Merrill,  
Truman Abell, Timothy Baylies  
Jerro. Elsworth, Albert Guild.

### CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Thomas Broten.

Messrs Lowe & Reed, Gent.—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, has been extensively used, in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past and has justly acquired a high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends it has never disappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have used it.

**THOMAS BROWN, M.D.**  
Concord, N.H. May 11, 1841.

Messrs Reed, Wing & Cutler—Gentlemen—I feel it a duty I owe the public, and especially to hundreds of my fellow beings who are now suffering under different diseases of the lungs, to give you a statement of the good effects I have experienced from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Having from my youth up been troubled with different complaints of the lungs, such as spitting of blood, a dry troublesome cough, frequent hoarseness, with severe fits of coughing, and indeed all the symptoms of consumption, and from time to time I have consulted several eminent Physicians, and have taken much medicine, but I received little or no relief, and at last they told me there was no help for me; that my case was beyond the reach of their medicines. In the spring of 1827 I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. I obtained two bottles, and on trial I was surprised to find so sudden and efficient relief, which it gave me; and after using it about 3 weeks all my complaints were entirely removed, and I was restored to good health. Since that time I have kept it constantly by me, in case of the appearance of any of the above complaints.

I have known a large number of cases where all other medicines have failed of affording any relief. The Balsam was at length resorted to, and speedily effected a cure. I would therefore recommend to every person that has any of the above complaints, on their first appearance to take the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which they will find a safe, convenient and positive cure. Respect your,

**T. P. MERRIAM.**

New Bedford, Mass. July 31, 1841.

### Counterfeits, Beware of Imposition!

Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper, on which is a yellow label, signed by Wm. JONN. CUTLER. None other can be genuine of a later date than December 1839. The Signature of **Samson Reed** will be continued for a short time.

The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts, to introduce spurious articles which by partially assuming the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are "Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam," "American Pulmonary Balsam," "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup," "Pulmonary Balsam," and others. Purchasers should enquire for the true article by its whole name—**The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam**, and see that it has the marks and signatures of the genuine.

Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam."

For sale by **REED, WING & CUTLER** (late Lowe & Reed) wholesale dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, No. 54, Chatham Street, Boston, and by Druggists and country merchants generally in New-England, and in the principal places throughout the United States and British Provinces.—Price 50 cents.

September 4, 1841

### The above Balsam, is for sale in

Newport, by **R. J. TAYLOR, Agent**

Newport September 4, 1841.

## PURE EXTRACT OF SPANISH

### SARSAPARILLA.

**Wm. Brown** chemist No. 81 Washington street Boston has prepared a liquid extract of **Sarsaparilla** by a steam process without boiling the root. It is an entire new preparation of Sarsaparilla never before prepared in this or any other country. It has been in constant use for the past six months by some of the first physicians in Boston, and all those who wish to go through a regular course of Sarsaparilla treatment can be referred to them. The preparation contains no other article than the pure Spanish Sarsaparilla, and one great improvement over all other preparations of Sarsaparilla is not reduced by adding sugar to form a syrup. This article is well adapted to the practice of physicians, as they can learn by calling on the proprietor, the quantity of Sarsaparilla contained in each bottle.—The quantity required is small compared with the Syrup. It is the cheapest preparation of Sarsaparilla now in use, considering its strength. Price 62 1-2 cts per bottle. Dealers & families can be supplied with this valuable article as above. It will be found at retail by most of the druggists throughout the U. States.

A copyright is secured for the directions and each direction signed Wm. Brown on the outside.

The above article is a sure remedy for all complaints occasioned by an impure state of the blood, diseases of the skin, scrofula, rheumatism, salt rheum, erysipelas, and to remove the effect of calomel.

Just received a supply and for sale in

Newport by **R. J. Taylor, I. B. & H. Prov**

ence,—Thernton & Son New Bedford.

Newport March 27, 1841.

## OIL SILK,

FOR Bathing CAPS, for sale by

**H. SESSIONS.**

## HEALTH AND STRENGTH!!

### Dr. S. O. RICHARDSON'S

### Sherry Wine Bitters,

ARE the only sure remedy for Dyspepsia and Jaundice that has ever been discovered—and their general use for 31 years, with recommendations from the most eminent of the Medical Faculty, and eminent notices from the Boston Morning Post, Daily Mail, Plymouth Memorial, Quaker's Friend, Essex Banner, Lowell Patriot, Banker Hill Aurora, Portsmouth Gazette, Dover Gazette, Northern Star, Lincoln Telegraph, N. Y. Evening Signal, &c. must assure the afflicted that they possess wonderful merit.

They give Life, elasticity and vigor, to the viscera, promote the peristaltic action, cleanse the stomach and bowels from unhealthy accumulations, and purify and enliven the blood in the most thorough and effectual manner.

They are the most certain remedy for all those prevalent Diseases called Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Heartburn, Bile, Headache, Wandering or settled pains, Sinking faintness, Sour stomach, loss of appetite, Weakness of the limbs, Nervous debility, Costiveness, piles, and all diseases caused by an unhealthy state of the stomach & bowels.

They are the unrivaled and efficacious compound of a regular physician, and graduate of the New-Hampshire Medical College, who has made the study of Medicine his profession.

being composed entirely of vegetables, they are of such a nature that they may be taken for any length of time by invalids of any age, without injuring the system or exposing it to take cold.

Orders from Agents, merchants, traders, apothecaries and dealers in medicines, will be punctually attended to, and sent to any part of the country, safely packed in boxes. A liberal discount will be allowed on the sale.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Doctor's Office, 15 Hanover street Boston, and in most Towns in the New-England States.

**PRICE 75 CENTS per Bottle—50**

Cents per paper, 25

For sale in Newport, by **R. J. Taylor,**

**John Easton, S. Sterne, G. Knowles, jun**

**and J. J. Allan—**and by **J. Headley,** in

Portsmouth.

Newport, May 1.

## NEWPORT

### DYE-HOUSE

**JOHN H. CLEGG**

SILK, COTTON, and WOOLLEN DYER.

**WOULD** respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the **DYE HOUSE**, formerly occupied by **J. Viner**, situated in Tamer street, where he is prepared to Dye and finish at 10 days notice in the best manner, the following articles, viz; such as

Broadcloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Crapes, Merinos, Satins, Cereassians, Pongees, Bombazines, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Also, permanent colors on carpet yarn, merino, circassian, bombazine, & crape dresses; gentlemen's woollen garments such as dress, frock and great coats, suits, vests, and pantaloons—dyes and pressed without ripping.—Dresses colored for One Dollar each.

He will also clean gentlemen's woollen garments of every description, in a neat style—merino and Cashmere shawls cleaned and whitened, without injury to the border—carpets and woollen table cloths cleaned also.

All articles left at the Dye House in Tamer street, or the following Agents will receive prompt attention.—**A. M. Thomas, Wickford, John Headley** Portsmouth.